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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/748,080

Applicant(s)

RAMIREZ, PHILIP M.

Examiner

HUNG T. VY

Art Unit

2163

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 March 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-11 and 13-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-11, and 13-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. In the response to the Applicant's argument filed on 03/18/2008, claims 1-4, 6-11, and 13-21 are pending in this application. However, Applicant's arguments filed on 07/03/2008 have been fully considered but Applicant's arguments are not persuasive (see response Applicant's argument below).

Summary of claims

2. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 13-21 are pending.

Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 13-21 are rejected.

Claims 5 and 12 are canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The amendment claims 1, 8 and 15 recite "while there is available memory for storing at least one additional record" which was not described in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

a. Claims 1-2, 7-9, 13-16, and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by Cornuejols (US Pub. 2004/0117315 A1).

With respect to claim 1, Cornuejols discloses a system for managing records, the system comprising:

a database (*i.e.*, “detecting that said address or this remote site domain name corresponds to a symbol sequence stored in **a database**” (0018))

a remote computer (1) (*i.e.*, “determining that **the remote site** is listed in a **database**” (0019)) including;

a memory, in which the record is stored (*i.e.*, “Program by monitoring the copying of files stored in **memory 108...kept in terminal 100**” (0232));

a processor (109 (*fig. 1*)); and

a record management system in communication with the memory and the processor and configured to classify one or more of the records (*i.e.*, “**indicates if this recording concerns confidential information...this recording concerns a financial transaction...recording concerns critical confidential information**” (0186) and Examiner asserts that “confidential information” and “critical confidential information” are classified and is equivalent with “classify” claimed

invention) and, in response to an instruction from a user, instruct the processor to file one or more of the record with the database (*i.e.*, **"(in particular a delivery related to a financial transaction) and at which the user will be asked about the correct completion of this action"** (0190) and Examiner asserts that completion the transaction or "at the end of the transaction"(0075) is equivalent with limitation of "filed one or more of the recorded with database" of claimed invention) after the classification of the one or more of the records and upon filing one or more of records with the database automatically instruct the processor to delete one or more of the record from the memory while there is available memory for storing at least one additional record (*i.e.*, **"when no transaction is detected, a site page trace is stored in a permanent memory and automatically deleted as a function of the permanent memory space which is available and/or allocated to the implementation of the invention method"** (0124) or **"when no transaction has been detected, according to the user setup or the default assistance software setup, either the recording is deleted or it is stored and put on a list of recording with an indicator that allows it to be automatically deleted after a predetermined storage duration or according to the memory space available"** (0243)) (Examiner asserts that according to "user setup" or "transaction" and those are the instruction from a user).

With respect to claims 2, 9, 16 and 19-20, Cornuejols discloses wherein instruct the processor to classify one or more of the records while the one or more records are stored in the memory (*i.e.*, **"indicates if this recording concerns confidential information...this recording concerns a financial transaction ...recording concerns critical confidential information"** (0186) and Examiner asserts that "confidential information" and "critical confidential information" are classified and is equivalent with "classify" claimed invention).

With respect to claim 7, Cornuejols discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to instruct the processor to display a property of the record

(i.e., "the trace or record stored identifiers what has been displayed on screen 104 and possibly the duration of the display" (0169) or "record the page displayed" (0174)).

With respect to claims 8-9, 13 and 15, Cornuejols discloses a method for the management of electronic records, the method comprising the steps of;

classifying one or more of the records at the remote computer, wherein the one or more of the records is stored in memory on the remote computer (i.e., "**indicates if this recording concerns confidential information...this recording concerns a financial transaction ...recording concerns critical confidential information**" (0186) and Examiner asserts that "confidential information" and "critical confidential information" are classified and is equivalent with "classify" claimed invention)

filing one or more of the record stored on a remote computer (1) with a separate central database in response to an instruction from a user (i.e., "(in particular a delivery related to a **financial transaction**) and at which the user will be asked about the **correct** completion of this action" (0190) and Examiner asserts that completion the transaction or "at the end of the transaction"(0075) is equivalent with limitation of "filed one or more of the recorded with database" of claimed invention); and

automatically deleting one or more of the record from the remote computer while there is available memory for storing at least one additional record, upon filing one or more of the record with the central database via a record management system stored on the remote computer (i.e., "when no transaction is detected, a site page trace is stored in a permanent memory and **automatically deleted as a function of the permanent memory space** which is available and/or allocated to the implementation of the invention method" (0124) or "when no **transaction has been detected**, according to the **user setup or the default** assistance software setup, either **the recording is deleted** or it is stored and put on a list of recording with an indicator that allows it

to be automatically deleted after a predetermined storage duration or according to the memory space available" (0243)) (Examiner asserts that according to "user setup" or "transaction" and those are the instruction from a user).

With respect to claim 14, Cornuejols discloses wherein including display a property of the record (*i.e.*, *"the trace or record stored identifiers what has been displayed on screen 104 and possibly the duration of the display" (0169) or "record the page displayed" (0174).*

With respect to claim 21, Cornuejols discloses wherein including display a property of the record (*i.e.*, *"the trace or record stored identifiers what has been displayed on screen 104 and possibly the duration of the display" (0169) or "record the page displayed" (0174).*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

b. Claims 1-4, 6-11, and 13-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. (US Pat. 6,122,663) in view of Heckerman et al. (U.S. Pub. No. US200400832270 A).

With respect to claim 1, Lin et al. discloses a system for managing records, the system comprising:

a database (10) (*i.e.*, *"update a remote database 10" (col. 3, line 17) or "Remote database 10 is preferably an SQL" (col. 4, line 26-30))*

a remote computer (1) (i.e., "Client computer 1 may be, for example, a standard desktop or notebook personal computer" (col. 3, line 25-27)) including;

a memory, in which the record is stored (i.e., "Program monitor 4 may be distributed as pre-loaded software (comprising a set of executable instruction) resident in a memory of a personal computer, such as the hard-disk of a note book computer" (col. 4, line 1-6));

a processor (i.e., "a personal computer" (col. 4, line 3)); and

a record management system (i.e., "Operating system 2 is capable of managing a plurality of concurrently running tasks 6" (col. 3, line 46-56)) in communication with the memory (i.e., "resident in a memory" (col. 4, line 3)) and the processor and configured to, in response to an instruction from a user (i.e. "a graphical user interface which enables a user of client computer1 to launch a variety of displayed **application programs**" (col. 3, line 3-10)), instruct the processor to file one or more of the record with the database (i.e., "program monitor 4 may also update a remote database 10 resident on server computer 8" (col. 3, line 16-18) or "Once the new application record is built in local record file 5, program monitor 4 **reports** the LaunchID and EndDateTime, along with a ClientID, to server computer for **storage in remote database 10**" (col. 5, line 45-48) and Examiner asserts that based on response to an instruction from user to the graphical user interface (col. 3, line 3-10), the application program will be filed the record in local record file 5 and the database10 by program monitor (col. 5, line 45-50) as claimed invention) and upon filing one or more of records with the database (10) (fig. 1) automatically instruct the processor to delete one or more of the record from the memory (5) (fig. 1) ((i.e., "Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program)

will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention), but

Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records.

However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e.*, *"enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously **classified** by the filter" (abstract)*). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claim 2, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to in response to a second instruction from the user (*i.e.*, *"program monitor 4 is implemented as a sub-module of graphic user interface 3, and is principally concerned with tracking tasks 6 and subtasks 7 launched either **directly or indirectly by graphical user interface 3**" (col. 3, line 60-65)*) and the one or more records are stored in the memory (*fig. 1*) (*i.e.*, *"Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user*

*interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention) but Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (i.e., "enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously **classified** by the filter" (abstract)). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.*

With respect to claim 3, Lin et al. discloses all limitation recited in claim 2 and further, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by determining whether one or more of the records have previously been classify (i.e., "to reclassify a message that was classified by the filter" (0015) and "Essentially, if the user agrees with the classification made by the Filter 204, the message remains in the folder wherein it was placed....if the user disagrees with the classification process, the message is forwarded to the neural Network Junk Trainer for further processing" (0051) and Examiner asserts the limitations" determining" is equivalent with "if the user disagree" or "user agrees"). The motivation is same the motivation on claim 2

and further the combination system will prevent future misclassification and yield more personalized and accurate sorting (*Heckerman, 0051*).

With respect to claim 4, Lin et al. discloses all limitations of claimed invention recited in claim 2 except for wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record (*i.e., "The Reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter" (abstract)*). The motivation is the same with the motivation on claim 2.

With respect to claim 6, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to in response to a second instruction from the user (*i.e., "program monitor 4 is implemented as a sub-module of graphic user interface 3, and is principally concerned with tracking tasks 6 and subtasks 7 launched either directly or indirectly by graphical user interface 3" (col. 3, line 60-65)*) and the one or more records are stored in the memory (*fig. 1*) (*i.e., "Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention)* but Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e., "enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter" (abstract)*). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set

for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claim 7, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to instruct the processor to display a property of the record (*i.e.*, *"displayed application programs, and each task 6 may in turn launch zero or more subtasks 7"* (col. 3, line 8-10)).

With respect to claim 8, Lin et al. discloses a method for the management of electronic records, the method comprising the steps of;

filing one or more of the record stored on a remote computer (1) with a separate central database (10)(*fig. 1*) in response to an instruction from a user (*i.e.*, *"program monitor 4 may also update a remote database 10 resident on server computer 8"* (col. 3, line 16-18) or *"Once the new application record is built in local record file 5, program monitor 4 reports the LaunchID and EndDateTime, along with a ClientID, to server computer for storage in remote database 10"* (col. 5, line 45-48) and Examiner asserts that based on response to an instruction from user to the graphical user Interface (col. 3, line 3-10), the application program will be filed the record in local record file 5 and the database 10 by program monitor (col. 5, line 45-50) as claimed invention) ; and

automatically deleting one or more of the record from the remote computer (1) upon filing one or more of the record with the central database (10)(fig. 1) via a record management system stored on the remote computer (i.e., "Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention).

With respect to claim 9, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to in response to a second instruction from the user (i.e., "program monitor 4 is implemented as a sub-module of graphic user interface 3, and is principally concerned with tracking tasks 6 and subtasks 7 launched either **directly or indirectly by graphical user interface 3**" (col. 3, line 60-65)) and the one or more records are stored in the memory (fig. 1) ((i.e., "Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention) but Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (i.e., "enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously **classified** by the filter" (abstract)). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set

for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claim 10, Lin et al. discloses all limitation recited in claim 2 and further, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by determining whether one or more of the records have previously been classify (*i.e.*, *"to reclassify a message that was classified by the filter"* (0015) and *"Essentially, if the user agrees with the classification made by the Filter 204, the message remains in the folder wherein it was placed....if the user disagrees with the classification process, the message is forwarded to the neural Network Junk Trainer for further processing"* (0051) and Examiner asserts the limitations" determining" is equivalent with *"if the user disagree" or "user agrees"*). The motivation is same the motivation on claim 9 and further the combination system will prevent future misclassification and yield more personalized and accurate sorting (*Heckerman, 0051*).

With respect to claim 11, Lin et al. discloses all limitations of claimed invention recited in claim 2 except for wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record (*i.e.*, *"The Reclassify a*

message that was previously classified by the filter" (abstract)). The motivation is the same with the motivation on claim 9.

With respect to claim 13, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to in response to a second instruction from the user (*i.e.*, *"program monitor 4 is implemented as a sub-module of graphic user interface 3, and is principally concerned with tracking tasks 6 and subtasks 7 launched either directly or indirectly by graphical user interface 3"* (col. 3, line 60-65)) and the one or more records are stored in the memory (*fig. 1*) (*i.e.*, *"Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5"* (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention) but Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e.*, *"enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter" (abstract)*). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is

dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claim 14, Lin et al. discloses wherein including display a property of the record (*i.e.*, *"displayed application programs, and each task 6 may in turn launch zero or more subtasks 7"* (col. 3, line 8-10)).

With respect to claim 15, Lin et al. discloses a system for managing electronic records, the system comprising:

means for filing one or more of the record stored on a remote computer (1) with a separate central database (10)(fig. 1) in response to an instruction from a user (*i.e.*, *"program monitor 4 may also update a remote database 10 resident on server computer 8"* (col. 3, line 16-18) or *"Once the new application record is built in local record file 5, program monitor 4 reports the LaunchID and EndDateTime, along with a ClientID, to server computer for storage in remote database 10"* (col. 5, line 45-48) and Examiner asserts that based on response to an instruction from user to the graphical user Interface (col. 3, line 3-10), the application program will be filed the record in local record file 5 and the database 10 by program monitor (col. 5, line 45-50) as claimed invention) ; and

means for automatically deleting one or more of the record from the remote computer (1) upon filing one or more of the record with the central database (10)(fig. 1) via a record management system stored on the remote computer (*i.e.*, *"Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5"* (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and

computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention).

With respect to claim 16, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to in response to a second instruction from the user (*i.e.*, *"program monitor 4 is implemented as a sub-module of graphic user interface 3, and is principally concerned with tracking tasks 6 and subtasks 7 launched either directly or indirectly by graphical user interface 3" (col. 3, line 60-65)*) and the one or more records are stored in the memory (*fig. 1*) (*i.e.*, *"Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention)* but Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e.*, *"enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter" (abstract)*). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is

dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claim 17, Lin et al. discloses all limitation recited in claim 2 and further, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by determining whether one or more of the records have previously been classify (*i.e.*, *"to reclassify a message that was classified by the filter"* (0015) and *"Essentially, if the user agrees with the classification made by the Filter 204, the message remains in the folder wherein it was placed....if the user disagrees with the classification process, the message is forwarded to the neural Network Junk Trainer for further processing"* (0051) and Examiner asserts the limitations" determining" is equivalent with *"if the user disagree" or "user agrees"*). The motivation is same the motivation on claim 16 and further the combination system will prevent future misclassification and yield more personalized and accurate sorting (*Heckerman, 0051*).

With respect to claim 18, Lin et al. discloses all limitations of claimed invention recited in claim 2 except for wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record (*i.e.*, *"The Reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter"* (abstract)). The motivation is the same with the motivation on claim 16.

With respect to claim 19, Lin et al. discloses wherein a means for saving the recorded with an associated property remote computer (1) (*fig. 1*) (*i.e.*, *"Task records may be implements as an array of TaskIDs contained within an application record...task records may be separate physical records associated with an*

*application record in a hierarchical data structure. The parent/child designation enables program monitor 4 to **continue tracking program** usage information for a given application for as long as tasks spawned directly (parent) or indirectly (children) by that application are running" (col. 5, line 32-45) and "Once application record is built in local record file 5" (col. 5, line 45-46) (Examiner asserts that the limitations of "means for classifying one or more of the records" is equivalent with "task records may be separate physical records"))*. Further, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e.*, "enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously **classified** by the filter" (abstract)). The motivation is the same with the claim 16.

With respect to claim 20, Lin et al. discloses wherein the record management system is further configured to in response to a second instruction from the user (*i.e.*, "program monitor 4 is implemented as a sub-module of graphic user interface 3, and is principally concerned with tracking tasks 6 and subtasks 7 launched either **directly or indirectly by graphical user interface 3**" (col. 3, line 60-65)) and the one or more records are stored in the memory (*fig. 1*) (*i.e.*, "Upon receipt of confirmation that remote data 10 was successfully update, program monitor 4 may purge the old application records from local record files 5" (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) and Examiner asserts that when the remote data 10 is filled with one or more files, the program monitor will delete one or more record from local (memory) (col. 6, line 64-67) or (col.6, line 20-32) without user interaction and computer and its program (monitor program) will delete the record and it is equivalent with the limitation "automatically" of claimed invention) but Lin et al. does not explicitly disclose wherein classify one or more the records. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e.*, "enables recipient to

*reclassify a message that was previously **classified** by the filter" (abstract)).* Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Lin et al.'s system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claim 21, Lin et al. discloses wherein including display a property of the record (*i.e.*, "displayed application programs, and each task 6 may in turn launch zero or more subtasks 7" (col. 3, line 8-10)).

c. Claims 3-4, 6, 10-11, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cornuejols (US Pub. 2004/0117315 A1).in view of Heckerman et al. (U.S. Pub. No. US200400832270 A).

With respect to claims 3, and 17, Cornuejols discloses all limitation recites on claims 1-2 but except for wherein determining whether one or more of the records has have previously been classified. . However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify and reclassifying one or more the records or data (*i.e.*, "enables recipient to reclassify a message that was previously **classified** by the filter" (abstract)), wherein classify one or more of

the records by determining whether one or more of the records have previously been classify (*i.e.*, "to reclassify a message that was classified by the filter" (0015) and "Essentially, if the user agrees with the classification made by the Filter 204, the message remains in the folder wherein it was placed....if the user disagrees with the classification process, the message is forwarded to the neural Network Junk Trainer for further processing" (0051) and Examiner asserts the limitations" determining" is equivalent with "if the user disagree" or "user agrees"). Heckerman et al. further teach by classify/reclassifying, it is possible to perform a cutoff to large data set for relocating of data if necessary. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify Cornuejols's system by adding the function classifies the records or datasets in order to create accurate sorting of data set (spam, email) and accommodate changes in the structure and content of data (junk mail) for easy using data later for the stated purpose has been well known in the art as evidenced by teaching of Heckerman et al. (0051, 0027). Further, the system is dealing a volumes amount of information (records or data), as such one of ordinary skill in the art, would have considered it obvious to further classifying record to simplify future searching purposes.

With respect to claims 4 and 18, Cornuejols discloses all limitations of claimed invention recited in claims 2 or 15 except for wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record (*i.e.*, "**The Reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter**" (abstract)). The motivation is the same with the motivation on claim 2.

With respect to claim 10, Cornuejols discloses all limitation recited in claims 8-9 and further, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by determining whether one or more of the records have previously been classify (*i.e.*, “to reclassify a message that was classified by the filter” (0015) and “Essentially, if the user agrees with the classification made by the Filter 204, the message remains in the folder wherein it was placed....if the user disagrees with the classification process, the message is forwarded to the neural Network Junk Trainer for further processing” (0051) and Examiner asserts the limitations” determining” is equivalent with “if the user disagree” or “user agrees”). The motivation is same the motivation on claim 9 and further the combination system will prevent future misclassification and yield more personalized and accurate sorting (*Heckerman, 0051*).

With respect to claim 11, Cornuejols discloses all limitations of claimed invention recited in claim 9 except for wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record. However, Heckerman et al. discloses wherein classify one or more of the records by reclassifying one or more of the record (*i.e.*, “**The Reclassify a message that was previously classified by the filter**” (abstract)). The motivation is the same.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 03/18/2009, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-4, 6-11 and 13-21 are not persuasive.

Applicant's argument about the 35 U.S.C 112, first paragraph is not persuasive. Applicant contends that this limitation is inherent in the specification as originally filed. However, based on the state of the specification on paragraph 0034 (Applicant cites on page 6), no where in this paragraph discloses or inherent say "while there is available

memory for storing at least one additional record". Therefore, claims 1, 8 and 15 are failing to comply with the written description requirement and the rejection under 112, first paragraph is proper.

Applicant contends that Cornuejois does not teach classifying the one or more records at the remote computer and automatically deleting one or more records while there is available memory for storing at least one additional records. Examiner does not agree with Applicant since Cornuejois discloses classifying the one or more records at the remote computer (see rejection above). Further, Cornuejois discloses the monitor or tracking the transaction and automatically deleted and user can set up how they want to delete including for memory space full or available memory (0124). In brief, Cornuejois clearly discloses the identical invention as defined.

Applicant argues that the reference does not teach all the limitations of Claims 1-4, 6-11 and 13-21. Examiner does not agree with Applicant's argument and Examiner does not state "inherently teaches deleting the records from memory when the memory is full and explicitly teaches all of the other limitation of the claims, except classifying record, which is taught by Heckerman". Examiner's rejection clearly discloses that Lin teaches (not inherently) all limitations of claimed invention except classifying a record, which is taught by Heckerman. Further, Lin discloses the program monitor with purpose to tracking or monitors the record and the program will automatically delete the record when receipt of confirmation (see rejection). Therefore, the monitor is function to track the record and delete the record when receipt of confirmation. The combination of Lin and Heckerman teach all limitations recited in claimed invention. Further, Applicant fails

to show where the new issues of the claim in the specification that Examiner had addressed on the rejection 112, first paragraph.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung Vy whose telephone number is (571) 272-1954. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30 am - 5:30pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on (571) 272-1834. The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and (703) 308-7722 for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published application may be obtained from either private Pair or Public Pair. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private Pair only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

//Hung T Vy/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2163

April 28, 2009.

